NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1851.

BUSINESS MOTICES.

"EVERY OBJECT HAS A BRIGHT AND A DARK SIDE."-In proof of this, C. G. MURCH would refer the Hat wearing community to his winter style of Hats for gentlemen. These hals are truly dark, yet bright as the gentlemen. These hals are truly dark, yet bright as the gentlemen. I have all later all their own they shine like a diamond; and with a loater all their own they shine like a diamond; and with a loater all their own they shine like a diamond. The Hats of MURCH, remember d5 34°

CHILDREN'S PARIS HATS. -Just received and this day effered for examination and sale, an invoice of Children Suncy Hats, Caps, and Ladren Riding Hats, of are mufacture, equaled by none ever before imported or offered for sale in this country. Leavy & Co. Hatters and leaders of fashion for Genta' Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Aster House, Broadway.

FURS. FURS. FURS.—Young's premium fur stores, No. 96 Bowery, and No. 12 John st., near Broadway He keeps an excellent assortment, has his goods manufactured right, sells cheap, and recommonds nothing but what is good. He got the premium at the late Fair of the American Institute for superior Furs and workmanship.

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BEWARE OF LUNG COMPLAINTS .- KNOX, BEWARE OF LUNG COMPLAINTS.—KNOX, the hatter, of No. 128 Fulton et., is likely to interfere sectionly with the dectors, as he has desovered a certain preventive against all diseases of the lungs.

"What is it! What can it be! Who'd have thought it!"
Premeely so, madam; it is as may be seen as wonderful, at, if you have the "seeds of consumption" in that deliate frame of yours, bear this injunction in mind:

Buy a set of KNOX's Pire!

A protection against cold, yielding warmth and comfort of the wester, they furnish conclusively a preventive to ang complaints.

LADIES' FURS .- A very choice selection of Ladies' London-made Furs, munifactured expressly for us, and at low prices.—Warnock's, Hatters, No. 273 Broadway, Irving House.

FUR TIPPETS, BOAS, CUFFS AND MUFFS. BANTA, No. 106 Canal corner of Wooster-st., has determined before the close of the present season for Furs, to offer for sale at unusually low prices, his entire stock of fashionable Furs, which were manufactured expressly for his customers. Ladies will find at his spacious establishment every description of Furs requisite for the season. did 2t.

Mourning Goods of every kind adapt d to a lady's wardrobe, as black Bombazine, Alpaca, anton Cieths, Mermo, Cashmere, Canton Crape, De aine, Calleo, Poplin, &c &c., may be found at Hirottook, LEADBEATER's, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leouard, where also Shawis, Cleaks, Siks, Plaid Goods, &c., &c., ex he obtained.

FRENCH WHITE KID GLOVES .- A large lot, fine quality, just imported, all sizes, only 3s 6d, a pair, Also, a lot, light colers, 3s a pair, at Burgortt's Cheap Dry Goods Store, No. 135 Walker st. d9 2t*

NOTHING CAN BE FAIRER .- RANKIN & AT, No. 104 Bowery, invite attention to their large and elacted assortment of Hosery, and Under-garments every description—silk, merino, woolen and cotton, for dice, gontlemen and children. Those not pleased with eir purchase can return the goods and have their money

Twenty cases New Goods just re-SELLING OFF. - PETERSON & HUMPHREYS.

So. 379 Breadway, corner of White-st, will sell the entire lot of Carpetings purchased at the late large Auction sales, at the following prices: Rich Brussels, 2s to 10s. per yard; Extra Heavy 3 ply, 8s. per yard; Extra Heavy, super, 5s. to 6s. per yard; Goed all wool, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per yard; Odl Cloths, Extra heavy, 4s. per yard. And all other goods equally low.

20 (w* HUDSON RIVER HOTEL .- This Hotel on

CLOAKS AND OPERA CLOAKS .- HITCH-

COCK & LEADREATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. of Leonard-st, are seeing of their beautiful assortment of Parisian Cloaks and Opera Cloaks, at very reduced prices. Their stock embraces every style of the season, and of all the various fabrics in favor with the ladies, as Velvet, Cloth, Silk, &c., &c. Tremendous Sacrifice! at the monsee Carpet Establishment, No. 99 Bowerr, Hiram Anderson's The entire stock of three-ply Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Ingrain, Stair Carpets Table and Piano Covers, Druggets, I to 4 yards wide, Window Shades, &c., are now offered at two-thirds their value...

BOSTON ÆOLIAN PIANOS. - HALLET, DAVIS & Co., whose Piance have become unrivaled for their superiority of tone, have opened Warerooms at No. 297 Breedway, to supply their Western and Southern customers at factory prices. Their improved Æolians stand unrivaled. Gould & Berry, No. 297 Broadway. Planes to Let.

SECOND HAND PIANOS .- At the Ware-CECOND HAND FIANOS.—At the Ware-rooms of Hallett, Davis & Co. No. 297 Broadway, a large assortment of Mishogany and Rosewood second hand Fianos are for sale very low. Prices from \$30 to \$230. Cash paid for second hand Fianos. Pianos to let, d8 31° GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN PIANO-FORTES .- T. GILBERT & A; OLIAN FIANO-FORTES.—I. CILBERT & Co.'s New-York Warercoms, Nos. 333 and 447 Broadway—By an experience of 7 years we have brought the Æsilan Piano to a degree of perfection attained by no others. We have applied more than twelve hundrided of these Æsilans to our Pianos, all of which have given entire satisfaction. All our instruments are warranted to give satisfaction or the purchase money refunded. Horack Waters, Nos. 333 and and 447 Broadway, is our authorized agent, and will sell at wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased at the factory;

[d6 4t*]

T. Gilbert & Co. Boston.

NOTICE .- R. FISHER, Jr., Watchmaker and Jeweler, late of No. 331 Broad way, takes this method to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his place of business to No. 94 Fulton st, where they will find a beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver

ELEGANT FRENCH WEDDING CARDS .-The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of parties requiring something truly elegant, to his beautiful style of suiver-bordered and plain French, Porcelain Cards, Envelopes, and Wedding Boxes, in the latest mode Eventhelia, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Duane-st Eventhous, No. 13 Wall-st.

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GOLDSMITH'S Writing Rooms, No. 239 Broadway, open day and evening. Terms reduced to \$2.50 for class, and \$10 for private instruction.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!-Now is the time to buy one of the best Air-Tight Cooking Sloves ever effered to the public. Warranted to Bake, or the money returned. Also, on hand, and for sale a general assortment of Parlor, Office and Store Stoves, Furnace, &c. Stoves repaired, cleaned, and put up. Jobbung promptly attend to by WILLIAM SOUTHWELL, No. 148 Greenwich-aw, one door from the 8th-av. n20 8tWaSu

CHINESE Toys .- Thirty cases just received of these curious and attractive Toys, at TUTTLE'S Emporium. No. 345 Breadway. Great preparations are making to supply the public with fancy articles. Toys, &c., during the ht. day scases. Goods sent to all parts of the city or suburbs, at any time desired, without charge.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY are prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, Teas and Coffees in greater va-riety and at lower prices than any other establishment. Con-sumers of tea would consult their interests by patronning this store. Location 130 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Rossevelt.) No branch stores.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS .- PEREMP-TORY SALE OF THE NEW-YORK SCREW BOLT MILLS AT AUCTION.—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction to the highest bidder the above valuable property, This DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange. The property consists of a large building, and lease of four lots of ground, with the steam eagine, act therein, aituated on 25th st., between the 10th and 11th are. Full particulars can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7. Broad et. (1,682)

Dr. LITTLEFIELD's Shields and Plasters for Comes and Bunions are the best invention of the age: they remove the presenter and friction, and give instant relief, and by Kuchiou Ku. Brownence. Only 25 cents per box. Forball by Kuchiou K. O., and all the leading druggists on Broadway, and at Dr. LUTTLE-FIELD'S Office, No. 41 William-st., basement of Merchants' Exchange.

I Ladies yet unswathed in Furs are respectfully invited to inspect GENIN's pectless stock, comprising every variety, from the darkest, richest Russian Sable and the snow Ermine, to the Mink and other cheaper Furs, 'victorines in the new Parisins style, of Hudson's Bay Sable, Chirchille, Marten and Mink, with Mufs and Cuffit to match, with be found at GENIN's. The stock of Otter and other Fur Cape and Cohars for gentlemen is varied and extensive. The entire assortinent cannot be equaled in the city, either in variety or the moderation of the prices. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pauls.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, AT GREAT BARGAINS .-

Gentlemen's Furnishings, as Fur, Merino, Silk and Lamb's Wood Undershirts and Drawers; Scars, Cravain, Pocket Hdkés, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c., may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADEATER'S, No. 347 Broadway, comer Leonard st., and at prices much below the ordinary rate at Gentleman's Furnishing Stores.

PERFECT SHIRTS .- Gentlemen complain conclines that their shirts don't fit. At GREEN's, No. 1 Actor House, every variety of form can be fitted by a mathe-matical system. The fashionable men of our city know this to be the fact, and heace the multiplicity of orders with which this famous establishment is favored.

AN INDIAN'S TESTIMONY .- Kah-ge-gahga-bowh, or Geo. Copway, the Indian Choef, in his paper of Aug. 16th, 1831, gives the interesting particulars of the cause of Miss R.—, who was carrel of a severe and protracted disease of the Lungs, by a few bottles of Dr. Rockers, invaluable Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and Canchagua, And this, too, after her Physician had pronounced her hopeless. or hopeless.

For sale by A. L. Scovill & Co., at the Depot. No. 316
Fordway, and by all retail Druggists. Price—In large
office \$1, or three bottles for \$2.50.

On the subject of advertising, V. B. Pai MER, the agent, may be consulted at his office, in the Tribune Buildings, where the best papers of the whole country are on file or examination, by those who choose to advected with discrimination.

Feblishers, Clintor Hall, No. 131 Nassar-st., Naw-York, and No. 143 Washarton-st. Roston

FUGITIVE SLAVES-"Catch what ? "-" Why the, bedbogs and fear."

"Oh, yes! won't you tell us the way if rou please!"

"Oh, yes! won't you tell us the way if rou please!"

"Oh, yes! won't you tell us the way if rou please!"

If you wish reaches, fleax, ants, and bedburs to vanish.

Why, this is the method to make 'em' walk Spanish."

Just seek Livon's store, near Canal-st, Broadway,

With his poisonless powder the peets you can slay.

One flask—fifty cents—will most likely suffice.

And his pills, too, are death on the rats and the mice.

Livon's principal depot for the sale of the Magnetia

Powder and Pills, No. 424 Broadway.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

Topics of the Morning.

The Great Hungarian still engrosses the public feeling of the City almost to the exclusion of everything else. He continues to receive Deputations and personal visits, and every one leaves him charmed with his urbanity. We publish an important document written by him during his exile, developing his views as to the future Government of Hungary.

Our Paris letter enters minutely into the conflicting and inconsistent motives, interests and passions which result in the present miserable politics of the Republic.

The Senate was busy in receiving petitions and introducing bills-some important and some not.

On the presentation of a memorial from Newark, New-Jersey, having reference to Mr. Thrasher, Mr. Stockton moved a resolution calling for all papers and communications between the Government and that of Spain, on the subject of Thrasher's trial. Senator Cass proposed a resolution calling for information relative to the firing into the Prometheus.

On motion of Gen. Shields, the Kossuth resolutions were taken up. Mr. Seward moved his, and supported it by a brief, pointed and able speech. Gen. Shields proposed as an amendment the course adopted in the instance of La Fayette. The Chair ruled the amendment not in order. Mr. Berrien opposed the wasting of the time of the Senate about what, after all, would only amount to an idle compli-

After a discussion, in which Senators Foote, Hale, Miller, (N. J.,) and others took part, the Senate adjourned without soming to a vote or other determination of the question.

A telegraphic dispatch received as we were going to press, announces that the opinion on the Rio Grande was that Caravajal will ultimately triumph.

We see it stated that in the event of the rejection by Congress of all resolutions of welcome to Gov. Kossuta, he will be in the position of a guest whose host after having invited and brought him to his house, shuts the door in his face, and that he will thereupon hold himself constrained to depart from the country. This is no doubt a natural feeling, and to act from it would be justifiable. But though Kossuth came here upon the invitation of Congress, and as its guest, he has now become the guest of the entire People, who have received him with a cordiality never evinced toward any other visitor, and who will not be found wanting in the rites of affectionate hospitality. And we can assure him that his remaining, in case of the refusal by Congress of the most simple expression of welcome, cannot and will not be construed even by those members of that body who may vote against all resolutions, as other than respectful toward the Government of the Country, while it will be the only possible response to the earnest wishes of its

Cubn and the Right of Search.

In a young Western village, on the banks of the Ohio, a steamboat once threw off thirty or forty barrels of pork on the wharf just at night, of which one barrel came up missing when the owner took the rest away next morning. A meeting of all the villagers was forthwith assembled, when one of them said : 'That pork has not gone out of the village, I am certain; and I move that we proceed to search every man's premises in succession until we find it.' 'Agreed!' 'Agreed!' was the very general response; but one citizen entered his protest. He was a 'State Rights' man -a Strict Constructionist-he could not consent to throw a cloud of suspicion over the fair fame of the whole village-and he solemnly denied the constitutional right to invade and cearch the premises of citizens not even accused of crime. - The meeting quietly heard him through, and were moved by his remonstrance to make some change in their plan of operations. Instead of going through every house in rotation, they marched directly to the Strict Constructionist's cellar, and rolled out the missing

-We have several causes of difference with Spain, growing out of recent events in connection with Cuba. In regard to some of these questions, Spain is in the wrong ; in regard to others, the wrong is on our side. Her authorities in Cuba were too hasty and sanguinary in their judgment and execution of the Crittenden party at Havana; and we cannot doubt that they have treated Mr. Thrasher illegally and in violation of the terms of our Treaty, if not with absolute, essential injustice. On the other hand, it was wrong in a portion of our people to covet the island of Cuba and conspire with Spanish traitors to seize it; wrong to fit out expeditions in our ports against the peaceful dependency of a friendly nation; wrong to slaughter Spanish soldiers on their own soil and burn the buildings which they defended; wrong to set

ty laws; and disgracefully, shamefully wrong to meb the Spanish Consul in New-Orleans and sack the stores of Spanish residents in that city. We believe our Government has in the main done its whole duty in attempting to prevent these wrongs; but it is not walking fully up to fine of justice in regard to "indemnity for the past and security for the future." Mr. Webster is wrong in refusing to indomnify the Spanish sufferers by mob violence in New-Orleans, and in pleading that Foreigners have suffered, and must expect to suffer, by mob violence in other countries as well as here. The point which he evades is this -The victims in this case were plundered and maltreated because they were Spaniards and in resentment for acts of their Government or its constituted authorities. There is no parallel between this and an ordinary case of damage by riot, and Mr. Webster ought to know it. -And then as to Intervention and the

Right of Search, on which our Government seems ready to bully Great Britain and France-what are the facts? In spite of repeated and most explicit Executive Proclamations, our citizens have united in conspiracies to wrest Cuba from Spain. In spite of the earnest exertions of our Government, armed Expeditions have sailed from our ports, and, landing on the exposed coast of Cuba, have carried fire and sword to the hearths of its people, causing serious carnage and devastation. Does our Government propose to offer any indemnity? Certainly not. But, hearing that France and Great Britain have ordered their ships of war cruising in the West Indies to protect Cuba against future invasions by lawless bands, for whose conduct no Government holds itself responsible, Messrs. Webster and Crittenden thunder protests against this intermeddling between us and Spain! They warn the interfering powers not to search American vessels! They talk loudly against imputations on our good faith and good neighborhood, but offer no guarantees that the outrages in the past will not be fully paralleled, and even exceeded, by fresh outrages in the future. And our Democratic press, par excellence, is roundly assailing them for not bullying hard enough and for not forcing Spain to atone for her alleged wrongs to Thrasher and the Crittenden party without saying a word of atonement to Spain for the injuries inflicted on her colony and her citizens residing among us and peacefully pursuing their vocations under the protection of our laws.

It is satisfactory to know that England and France will borrow no trouble about the sonorous protests from our State Department. They will be very careful of intermeddling with our legitimate commerce on the high seas; but if their cruisers catch any Flibustiering expeditions in suspicious proximity to Cuba, they will take excellent care of them, and let Messrs. Webster and Crittenden protest to their heart's content. They will imitate the Ohio villagers who rolled off the pork, and let the abstractionist remonstrate to the end of his

There is but one cause for which War is justifiable; and that is the assertion and defense of a Nation's Liberties. ' All wars for honor, for conquest, for glory, or anything short of Liberty, are flagrant crimes and should be shunned and abhorred evermore. We have no differences with Spain which justify us in even threatening her with hostilities; and, indeed, the wrong done her on our part greatly overbalances all we have suffered at her hands. As to France and England, the sacred cause of Freedom to Mankind forbids that we should be involved at this time in a serious altercation or misunderstanding with them, whatever the faults of their leaders. It must not even seem, during the mighty events now preparing, that the comparatively Liberal Powers are hostile to each other. And we have only to cease coveting and make atonement for the wrongs done by our People, to dispel the last cloud which now darkens our sky in relation to Cuba and the powers interested in its preservation from the grasp of any formidable Nation.

The Committee of Democrats repesenting the different nations of Europe, which Committee will this day wait upon Kossuth, has been styled a Socialist body. We are requested to state that this is an error. There are Socialists among its members, but the basis of its or-ganization is purely and exclusively Democratic and Republican.

The Eco d'Italia of Dec. 9 contains a letter, dated Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 24, six days later than our last advices, stating that Gen. Rosas had been compelled to abdicate and leave the country, thus bringing the civil war to a close

Mas. Bostwick's Concerts. - The series of six Concerts proposed by the friends of Mrs. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK and given by her were closed last week at Niblo's in the presence of a brilhant and enthusiastic assemblage. There have been Concerts and Artistes of much greater pretense, yet few Musical Soirees given in our City have been more thoroughly satisfactory to their patrons than irs. B.'s. Had she appeared before our lovers of Music as a 'bright, particular star'-or, still more, as an erratic, lawless comet-just from Naples or Vienna, she would undoubtedly have excited a wider and silder excitement than in her own character of an exemplary wife and mother, who grew up in our midst, and whose talents have been mainly here developed by patient study and assiduous effort but we doubt whether she would have given more heartfelt delight than in the Concerts which have just closed so triumphantly.

We hear with pleasure that her more active admirers are now engaged in making arrangements for a Grand Concert, to be given next week, and which is intended to attest the depth and heartiness of the feeling her past efforts have inspired, and to encourage her to give a second series of Soirees like those just closed. We shall speak further of this Concert when the preliminaries shall have been set-

AN OLD SALT .- Capt. JAMES WEST, of the steamship Atlantic, left this port last Saturday on his two hundred and first voyage across the ocean. May the old man live to make a thousand KOSSUTH IN NEW-YORK.

Receptions and Addresses-Democratic General Committee-New England Society-Union Brotherhood-From Newburg-From the Lawyers-From Brooklyn-From the Indus-trial Congress-Private Introductions, &c.

(see VIth page for the commencement of yesteriay's

Gov. Kossuth was occupied from 10 to 2 vesterday, and for a short time in the evening, in recelving and answering addresses. We give below all that transpired worthy of particular note.

ADDRESS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S D MOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

GENERAL COMMITTES.

A Committee from the above body was introduced, and the Chairman, Mr. Wheeler, presented the following sdoress:

Louis Kosmin, Governor of Hangary: In presenting to you the accompanying resolutions of the Yaung Menis Democratic Republican General Committee of the City of New York, we assure you that the feelings of exultation which your aprearace among us excites in every bosom, may equal but cannot excel our own.

The condicts in which you have participated—the trial in which you have endured, are not to be compensated merely by applause. They constitute your imperisable monuments in the history of the world.

The people of Hungary—you their foremost—did establish a government, such as it is our constant duty and pleasure to maintain. We have to be watchful to re an our inherent send unallemble rights in their undest integrity, and we practice upon the principle that, "eternal vigilance as the price of liberty."

Those rights, so dear to us, are "unlimited civil liberty."

nevent and unalemable rights in their utones integrity, and we practice upon the principle that, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

These rights, so dear to us, are "ushimited civil liberty, comprising "equal rights, liberty of thought and speech and unrestricted freedom of religion."

It is within these limits that we discover the only principle that can score such a community of feeling and interest which (spuring every distinction of birth and wealth) elevates our people with every mirute of advancing time, nearer to the punnale of earthly prespertay.

When amidst the discordant action of the revolutionary strongles, in the years 184 and 130, in Europe, the Huagarian Declaration of Independence was brought to our knowledge, we could not fail to descent that true liberty based upon well ascertained principles, carrying the olive branch of peace, and distributing her invaluable blessings, was the star which guided you, and no misrpresentation or aspersion has shaken that belief.

We discovered in you and your associates brethern in the faith of the capacity of man for self-government.

Vain as our regrets that the distance placed between us and you was an unsurmountable obstacle, internoved by nature, and which delayed any assistance which might have prevented the dreadful catastrophe, which has despoiled your people of them most cherished ornament.

We cannot as men, as republicans, as democrats, as constituent pertions of the people of the United States, conical the feelings and sentiments which we entertain. the feelings and sentiments which we entertain.

Take this comfort, that as far as we have the power consistent with the laws of our country, we shall endeavor never again to permit the extinction, by tyrangs and desponence of any government established on a foundation skin to that of our own.

Confide then, true and faithful workingman of liberty, is our action, within our sphere, as your co-workers, be not assumed by the trace and provided and undeserved but may out with a witness the rising upon your people of the sun st permanent success.

Bentaway A. Constitution.

of permanent success

John Wherlee,

P. J. Jeachimssen, Henry A. Worte,

P. J. Jeachimssen, Henry A. Worte,

The following is the resolution alluded to:

Resolved That a Committee of five be appointed to wait
upon Louis Kossuth, to tender to him the congratulations
of the Young Men's Demogratic Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, and their
warments sympathies in his noble efforts to extend the principles of liberty and assert the inherent rights of the
people.

continued to extend the principles of liberty and assert the inherent rights of the people.

The Committee appelated under the foregoing resolution consists of Jehn Wheeler, Benjamin A. Guyre, P. J. Joachimzen, Henry A. Worte, Thaddeus B. Glover.

Kossuth replied saying:

For the sentiments and resolution you have presented, I thank you if I thank you, gentlemen, for them; I thank you for the attention you have bestowed upon the first struggle of Hungary, and I thank you for the hopes we have expressed for its future freedom and prosperty. [He then referred to the principles land down in the Declaration of Independence, and the policy he had adopted for the freedom of his country.] You have told me here, he continued, that you are sorry that distance should have delayed any assistance which might have been offered to prevent the catastrophe which has occurred. Let us hope that in the future, this work—"distance" will not prevent the avoidance of such catastrophe as the had not the will to have the People of the United States go to fight for Hungary. All he wated was for them is take such a position as would give them the power to prevent the interference of one nation in helping to crush another. He believed that

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

tion in helping to crush another. He believed that
"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."
He again hoped that the word distance will not be any
impediment to take such a position. Because the word
had disappeared before the genius of Fulton, and the advancement of human intelligence, and should never be an
obstacle between the great family of mankind, children of
the same father in Heaven, and having all the same interests. Indeed Hungary was at this day not so remote from
New-York, as was the residence of Washington at the
time of the American Declaration of Independence. M.
Kossuth concluded by hoping that the sentiments contained in the address would be soon realized among the majority of the people in the United States.
INVITATION FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

jerity of the people in the United States.

INVITATION FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY. A deputation from the New-England Society next arrived, and on being introduced, read an address, giving an account of the landing of the Pilgrims on these shores, and stating that from them sprung those Republican principles whose spirit has gone forth and will continue to go forth, until hoerty becomes universal throughout the world.

As it is usual for them to celebrate that great event in the history of the nation on its anniversary, the 22d of Dec, they would be glad, if time and circumstances would allow him, to accept an invitation to meet them on that day.

neet them on that day

M. Kossuth replied that M. Kossuth replied that

The events commemorated by the New England Society
made an era in the history and progress of maskind that
should never be forgetten. They were ordained by God. It
is good for men and nations to look back in history to those
starting points, which, like stars in the firmament, burst
forth to pureue their allotted course, and because the book
of life must inspire the mind and sentiment of man to act
consistently with those great acts recorded in it. He felt a
great tuterest and high honor in being presented with an
invitation to join with them in celebrating that day which
has brought so many blessings on the community, but as he
ceild only stay in the country until the end of January, and
was oblined to be present at other places to advocate the iged to be present at other places to advocate sure of his country, he regretted that circumstances worevent him from being in New York on that day.
INVITATION FROM THE USION BROTHERMOOD.
A request from the Brotherhood of the Union

A request from the Brotherhood of the Union—a Society composed of working-men—for the illustrious exile to call at their Hall on an appropriate occasion, was made, but was respectfully declared, on the ground that his whole time was entirely taken up. He hoped, however, that they would make such a modification in it, so that he could receive them during the allotted time for receiving invitations, namely, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

INVITATION OF THE CITIZENS OF NEWBURGH.
A Committee deputed by the citizens of Newburgh called upon Kossuth and presented him with the fol-

called upon Kossuth and presented him with the following address:

To Louis Kossuth, Governor of Humanry—Sir: The citizens of Newburgh, through as as their Committee, respectfully invite you to visit their town and address them and the people of the vic nity on the subject of Hungary and the great question of Civil Freedom in Europe.

Governed by the same feelings of unbounded love and reverence that influence the entire mass of our country-trymen, we wish to be knonred by your presence and listen to your yearse. Such listen to your view. But, and the constant demands made upon your time, we should hardly expect to have our wishes not scality where an appeal to the people could be made with so much appropriateness and effect as from this.

It seems peculiarly proper to ask you to Washington's Head-quariers, as its most worthy occupant, to the spot where he greeted with Independent and scorn the affer of a kingly grown—where occurred the cleaning scenes of our long Review of the country struggles, and where the freeted with Independent and scorn the offer of a kingly grown—where occurred the cleaning scenes of our long Review of the Nation has already placed you with Washington and La Fayene, and events have conspired. The vone of the Nation has already placed you with Washington and La Fayene, and events have conspired to render that decirion more striking and emphatic. But two men have ever crossed the waters of New York Bay, surrounded with such marks of affection, heraided by such shouts of welcome and reinion—with such unbounded enthus mans a jourself.

First, Washington, on his way to New-York to be installed first President of this Republic; then La Fayette, when, in 1824, he landed as the Nation's Guest, the dist was the representative of Freedom in this continent—the second, of the same principle in France, white you have been metallicated to the same principle in France, while you have been metallicated to the hard extended to the principles of freedom in Hongary, but in Central Europe. lowing address

The Nation's heart has moved to meet you as it did to meet them, and as the last of that immortal trio, we just you to our hearts, and our hours—there amid the memorates and associations of freedom, on the spot hallowed by their footness, to spoul as from a common center of symmathy, not merely to us, but to the hearts of the entire Signal by the Country.

Republic.
Signed by the Committee.
Newsunger, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1851.
A meeting of the citizens of Newburgh was held in pursuance of public notice, at the United States Hotel. Col. David Chawford was chosen Fresdent, L. M. Ferris, Vice President, and T. M. Niven, Secretary. Col. David Clawford was chosen Fresident, L. M. Ferris, Vice Fresident, and T. M. Niven, Secretary. The object of the meeting having seen stated, namely, to tender an address and invitation to Gov. Louis Kossuth to visit our place, Rev. J. T. Headley was appointed to draw up said address, and the following persons chosen as a Committee to visit. New-York and present at to the Himstricture visits: J. T. Headley, S. W. Fazer, J. J. Morrell, W. C. Hashrook, F. S. Betts, Home Randall, Hy Robinson, T. M. Niven, Enoch Carter, J. R. Wilsie, J. Lawren, W. H. Robinson, S. M. Firnis, James Patten, P. Series, W. H. Robinson, S. M. Firnis, James Patten, P. Series, W. H. Robinson, S. M. Firnis, James Patten, P. Series, W. R. W. B. W. B. D. Champont, President, Kossuth then replied as follows:

Kossult then replied as follows:

Gentiement, I return my most hearty thanks to you and these who have commissioned you to do me this honor which I highly value for your generous sentiments and sindness. My memory is roused to the remembrance of what effects to manifind's liberty have been produced by your revolutionary strungle, when you recall to may mad that you have come from the head quarters of your great Washington. If I am not mustaken in my recollection, we are within four days of the anniversary of his death. The lith day of December is the day on which Washington died. That day ought not to be a day of mouraing and sorrow, because to die is the late of every man, and Washington was subject to the cammon fate of humanity as well as others. But to see a man die in his fail ageous down the horizon as elear and pure as he did, and had reason to do—that is a circumstance that must fill with joy the hearts of sich people as you are. Such was the halo of glory that surrounded the death of Washington, and the anniversary of his departure from this life is not a day of mouraing and sorrow. The greatest ment of Washington is not that he rejected the effect of a corterie to accept the crown of the United States. I would rather be surprised if he had accepted it, for what talke is a crown to a free man—to a man take Washington, who was the great instrument in the hand of God of making his country free. Therefore I do not regard that as the greatest deed of his life—there are others for greater. However, as the time and the place you offer me to speak to the inheritors of that freedom for which Washington fought are very appropriate, and I feel the great influence these circumstances have upon me, it is the wish of my heart to go to your town; but, from the immense de-

mand upon my time, you can hardly expect to have your wish grantfied; and these circumstances saggest to me that I shall hardly have the honer of duing it. The events of Europe are pointed out by the finger of God—the words "mene mene, tixel, tixelength," are written so plainly on the wall that we know not the hour when the trumpet of the reasuraction of the enslaved nations shall sound. And so I must be guided by that advice, and I cannot relect my own ground or time. But you will take into consideration the shortiness of the period that may be allowed me to give practical effect to my mission and to extend the advancement of those principles for which you have expressed almost a religious respect. I will be compelled, herefore, to go rest where my presence is nost gratifying to myself, or to others, but whetever it is best for the cause. I am informed that the Unite Magnitude of the country has sent into Secretary to invite me to go to the scal of the Executive Government. To accept the invitation I feel it a duty I owe to the Government to which I am indebted for my therefore, to competit the invitation I feel it a duty I owe to the Government that has executed in a prompt and duraffied manner the resolution of Congress which was also the will of the temple of the United States. I must, therefore, go to washington for by as dumal Jean most practically carry out the great objects of my visit to this country at the present time. Newburgh is in the opposite direction, and I have prefer a most practical circumstances I have referred to, I shall go, for it is only impossibility will prevent me.

The members of the deputation shook hands with him and then retired.

him and then retired.

ADDRESS AND INVITATION OF THE NEW-YORK BAR.

A large and respectable Committee of the gentlemen of the Bar called upon Kosstun, and Mr. Howard introduced Mr. John Van Buren, who was chosen speaker to the deputation. He presented the members of the deputation individually, and they all shock hands with the Magyar, who received them with great courtes.

with great courtesy.

Mr John Van Buren presented Judge Jones to
Kossuth, and observed that in presenting him as the
Chairman of the Committee, he would say that he Chairman of the Committee, he would say that he had been for many years a prominent member of the bar of the State of New-York, had passed to the bench of the State of New-York, had passed to the bench of the Supreme Court, to the Chief Justice-thip of the Supreme Court, after which, at an advanced age, he retired from the law, and living beyond the age which nature assigns to man, without infirmity of intellect, he again returned and took his position at the bar, as an individual on whose head the frost had settled, but had not chilled the warmth of the heart, for he was the arcent, enthusiastic friend of liberty, and of everything that was good, and honest, and just, and great. Judge Jones came forward, and, after shaking hands with Kossuth, observed that he would not revert to the remarks which had just been made, but would proceed to read the address of the Committee of the Bar. He then read with great emphasis, energy and accuracy, the following address:

would proceed to read the address of the Committic of the Bar. He then read with great emphasis,
energy and accuracy, the following address:

To Louis Kesputh, Governor of Hungary-Honorel and
Dear Sir. As a Delegation from the Bar of the City of
New York, we have the pleasure of tendeting you the corclud as manchy, admiration and respect or your Brethren of
the Profession in this City and of extending to you a heartreft welcame to our shores. We recognize in you, the bold
constituent and eloquent advocate of human rights—the
champion of liberty, political and relatious, and the still
unconquered hero and pariot of your native land, and in
your heps, your aspirations and your prayers for the redemption of your native soil from the rod of the oppressor,
we most confailly unite.

The struggle of your country, unasided and alone, against
the two mightnest despotisms of the earth, which singly,
could not crush her, and only by the union of their own
forces, aided by treason in your own camp, succeeded in
their baneful purpose, aroused in every heart on this side
of the ocean, a sentiment of sympathy and wonder, and
for yourself personally, herablest leader and most houred
hero, an enthosiasm of admiration but little, if any, short
of that felt for you by your own countrymen. Be assured,
dear sir, that these sentiments are none the less streng and
heartfelf from your personal presence among us, though
you came but as the proseribed victim of tyranny, and an
exile from that soil which you struggled so nobly to save.
It is a source of just pride to us to know that, while we
thus hail you as the hero of a country worthy of, and, as
we trust, destined to a better fate, we can also claim you as
a fellow member with us of a profession of which it may,
without arrogance, be asserted as an historical truth, that
it has, in the great crisis of events, turnished to Liberty
her stoutes than pions, and to the rights of the people the
ablest and most inflexible defenders and advocates.

With these feelings, we would corfa

New York, Dec. 2, 1851.

To this address Gov. Kossuth replied:

Sim: Let me thank you for the high gratification I feel in thus meeting so many members of the bar, and for having made me acquainted with the honorable man before whem with great respect I bow. Your people have a claim amost to the eternity of the love of freedom, for it is supported by the child in the cradle, by the strong arm of the robust man, yes, and it lives in the hearts of old men, whis givry in the exertions of former times, as is proved by the appearance of one of these judges whose duties have been to protect the constitution of the country against the encroachments of its enemies. [Cheers: There is no place in the world where justice is so dignified as here. It is here that justice is called into existence for the protection of the present and the property of the single individual and of the whole State, as well as for the protection of their years and the property of the single individual and of the whole State, as well as for the protection of their years and the property of the single individual and of the whole State, as well as for the protection of their years and the property of the protection of their years and the property of the protection of their years and the property of the protection of their years and the support of three feelings in favor of freedom which animate you all. To your kind invitation I am willing to agree, because the Earl's connected with the early period of any youth, and I consider myself honored in being a member of the profession. In later days I have sat upon the tribunal of inside, where the old German institutions have been regarded, and it will give me much pleasure to assay hour more to me only, but a public benefit But man is governed by circumstances, and you'gentlemen, must be content with my humble answer. I am here as the guest of the Corporation of the City of New-York. I am in its honds, or in the hands of all the citizens. With accepting your respectful invitation, and arresing to meet yo

Ceputation which has honored me will consult with him I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention. The whole of the members of the Committee then shook hands with Kossuth, and withdrew.

Invitation from Middlehown.

A deputation from Middlehown, Conn. waited upon Kossuta to welcome him to the shores of America. Rossuin to welcome him to the shores of America. The orator chosen on the occasion spoke of the sympathy of the people of Middletown with the Hungarians in their struggles for liberty, and offered Kossuth the tender of the hospitalities of the people of Middletown. He alluded to that land where the pilerim forefathers planted on the sterile soil of New-England those principles which had developed themselves in 1776, and hoped to have the honor of meeting Kossuth on the banks of the Connecticut.

selves in 1776, and hoped to have the honor of meeting Kossuth repied:

I pray you to accept my thanks for the offer in which you tender me the hospitalities of Middletown, and let me avail myself of this opportunity to make a few remarks. Before coming to the United States I was told that I should not accomplish anything, because I should be feasted from city to city, and secrets the hospitalities of every part of the United, and this would occupy all my attention and leave no time for practical action, which was my aim in coming to the United States. I know not how true this may be, although I have already received many tokens of your respect; but my occupation here is to further the liberation of my country, and to aid the cause of hosts. A practical people are proved by their deeds, and it affords me an opportunity when I answer you, goatlemen, to say, that I humbly beg of you to excuse me, as I will not go to any place where I am only to receive heapitality, which will be of no service to the cause of practical liberty. I make this answer because I wish it understood, and my answer will be the same in all cares where the offer is for nothing more than no spitality. I hope the people will think of this, as I have no time to spend in recoving hospitality. Do not be offered at my answer, let I amov the heartsof the people of the United States will be open to receive his with warmth wherever I go. I cannot accept, gentlemen, your mystation, but if opportunity should affurd I shall be glad to meet the people of Middletown. I came here to see what I card do if will do, for the benefit of mankind, and fer the freedom of my oppressed fatherland. I thank you gentlemen, for your kind invitation.

A deputation from the Common Council of the

freedom of my oppressed fatherland. I thank you gentlemen, for your kind tavitation.

A deputation from the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn, headed by the Mayor, wasted upon Kossuth, and presented him with an address and invitation. Ald, Francis B. Spinola introduced the subject, and read the following resolution from the books of the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Nov. 18, 1851.

On motion, it was unantmoosly resolved, that Francis B. Spinola, Thomas Brooks, Frederick Morris, S. L. Hasted, W. M. Muchmore, Thomas P. Hadon, and Henry A. Bent, be appointed a Committee to extend an invitation to Louis Kossuth and suite to visit the City of Brooklyn at such time as may suit his arrangements siter his arreval in the United States.

Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

WM. M. BENDER, City Clerk.

He then read the following address:

With A Bondy, City Cierk.

He then read the following address:

Governor Louis Kouseth-Siz: Upon our beautiful Bay
ou will find four sister cities of which New-York is the
cleat, and Brooklyn, although not 12 years old, is the next
is rank and importance. These sister cities constitute the
text commercial metropolis of America, the heart of the
text commercial metropolis of America.

in rain and importance of the action of America, the heart of the American nation. We feel obligated by ties of gratitude, sympathy and a common interest, to assist by every becoming means the patriots of Europe in establishing regulated liberty. We have not been unmindful of the glorious efforts to found and preserve free institutions; our hearty, warmed affections, have seen engaged in the more than heroic struggles of your own beloved Hungary; and with feelings of indiguation have we seen your own land overpowered by the armies of the Russian despot.

In welcoming you to our shores, we do it with the conviction that the hour has come when the interests of the world demand that we should apply the doctrines which we have already avowed to the world in respect to the American Continent.

have already avowed to the world in respect to the can Continent.

With these sentiments and with the assurance of our highest respect, the Mayor and Common Council of Brooking desire you to visit our city to accept of its hospitality and the congratulations of its crizens upon your safe arrival in the United States.

Francis B. Spinola, Thomas BROOKS, PREDERICK MORRIS, S. L. HURTED, W. M. MUCHMORE, THOS. P. HADON, Brooking, Dec. 2, 1851.

Kossuth replied:

I thank you, Gentlemen for the kind expression of your continuous of your continuous and continuous for your continuous c

Kossuth replied.

I thank you, Gentlemen for the kind expression of those sentiments in the name of the Corporation of your cay. As to the use of the word hospitality, you were present when I replied to the last address, I am confident that you are disposed to treat me and the cause of Hunnary with great respect, and I take this as a proof of it. I have no motive in saying that I appreciate your generous sympathy toward myself, and I hope you appreciate the views which I offer to you. There is one circumstance of high consideration which I should take notice

of Even, such public opportunity as that which you offer, make, it necessary for me to speak in a foreign tengue. I am not an elequent man or an orator, especially in a foreign tengue. I am not an elequent man or an orator, especially in a foreign to make the man and an orator, it would be difficult for use to speak offer, before large bodies of people, in presence of the great Mach no of a twentum, the press, the controller of the opinions and the sentiments of the people, which watches my every movement. It is no easy mates for me, as I cannot speak with confidence, but had I to speak in my own language. I should be willing to speak as long at two required. But now, when a often find it deficielt by get a word to express my deas and an open is he watched and criticised by the press and the jeople, it a vary had for me. I am anatous to restrict me opportunities for speaking to such a number, that I shall speak only to benefit the cause which I represent It takes use some time to prepare a speech, but I am always open to speak me estailments, subought to difficult for me to do so. As the Offer Brooklyn and the City of New York are almost one, perhaps some arrangement could be made for me to address the people of both orders. I would entrest you to emmunicate with the Committee of the Council of the City of New York, to consider how the matter could be most practically arranged to meet your wishes. I am not prepared for so hard a task from day to day. If the offer of your heartainty is the only aim of your laterest as the cause of my country, I will go and effect on my thanks. To accept hospitality alone I have a different such wore the cause of my country, I will go and effect to may thanks. To accept hospitality alone I have and time, I willingly would accept it if I had time, and I have hed many similar invitations which I should accept if such wore the case. I refuse all who ask mo to parake of hospitality, as my mission is to benefit liberty and the cause of my country. I hope gentlement, that I came here t

Mr. Hayes, a Daguerreian artist of the City, was introduced to Kossuth, and he presented him with the portrait of Mr. Walker, whom Kossuth had known in England. He pronounced it a good likeness, and said it pleased him, for Mr. Walker was his friend, and if every one in the United States entertained the same principles as that gentleman the world would soon be free.

More than fifty private visitors were introduced to Kossuth from different parts of the Union at about half-past one, and he was very courteous to each of

them.

A great number of Hungarian Emigrants (from 5e to 60) called upon Kossuth about two o'clock, and they were very much rejorced to see him. On all entrance they greated him with three shouts of applause, to which he bowed in answer. An orator was chosen from among them, and he addressed his great countryman in his native language.

Kossuth replied at great length and was very elo-quent in his action and in his physical expression.— He commenced his address in an extremely low tone, but in a short time he began to show excitement, and but in a short time he began to show excitement, and he grew earnest and explicit in his emphasis and accentation. He expressed himself glad to find his countrymen endeavoring to obtain employment, and he advised them to keep up the dignity of their nation and to labor for their sustemance. At the close of his address he was heartly cheered, and as he spoke, the smile which lighted up his features, combined with the force of his cloquence, made a deep impression on his countrymen, which was evident from the changing of their features, and the sparkling intelligence of their eyes, as his words touched their feelings.

PRIVATE VISIT OF MR. FILLMORE.

About noon Mr. Fillmore, son of the President, called upon Kossuth, and congratulated him on his arrival in this country. His visit was confined to a private introduction, and he did not, as has been erroneously stated, invite Kossuth to partake of the hospitalities of the Executive mansion at Washington.

Address of the Industrial Congress.

At a little past 8 o'clock last night a large body of the members of the Workingman's Industrial Congress called upon Kossuth, and presented him with

gress called upon Kossuth, and presented him with an address.
Kossuth entered the room leaning on the arm of Mr. Howard, and followed by M. Pulszky and several other Hungarians. There were about 200 persons in the room, who received the Governor with applause. They then formed on each side of the room, when the address (written by Dr. W. J. Young, chairman of the Committee,) was read by Mr. Balley, President of the Congress:

Governor Kossuth: In the name and in behalf of the Industrial Congress of the City of New York and of the Warkingman's interests it represents, we warmly welcome you and your comparitors to America, and to the bospitalities of its citizens; and doubly so, that you come to us as the representative of great ideas and great achievements aimed to the liberation of man from the thraidom of despotsus, and seeking his elevation to popular and commercial freedom.

But, while thus welcoming you and associating you is our thoughts with our illustrious Washington, we grisve with you and in common with your herote brethers and the mothers of Hungary, over the treason of the detectable Georgey and the combined treachery and barbanty of a Jellachich, a Nicholas, and of the House of Haysburg, Yet not without hope is our sorrow; for, while Kossuth Hvee, Hungary survives to reap the reward of another stringele against despotsion, in the blossings of commorcial civil, and domocratic hierty, and, as we trust, in the recognition of the right of every man within her boundaries to land and home and the elective tranchise.

Warm and devout, however, as our welcome is, we are used.

cognition of the right of every man within her boundaries to land and home and the elective franchise.

Warm and deroot, however, as our welcome is, we are pained to confess that freedom as yet exists but technically with ourselves. We are free, but only free to improve the privileges bequeathed us by our sires through popular opinion and the ballot-ber. Nor can we conceive that numicipal and commercial freedom are the highest attainable ends of civilization, nor the surest evidence of a nation's prosperity and progress; for labor, the source of all commerce and of all wealth, meets, comparatively, but little greater appreciation and reward under them, than under deposition; as millions in our own land and under the numicipalities and monarchy of England can attest; and for whom but little protection and scanty employ exists, while the natural elements are foliation to their use.

The will to destroy and oppress springs from the power to do so, in nations as in men, and a deeper cause, then, that simply cartribusinon deepetian lies at the base of social foundations to cause the superincumbent evis of society and a larger liberty than merely commercial or municipal must be attained, to secure to man and to nations equitable experiments of the labor and the laboraciety of the particular civil liberty and to labor and the laboraciety.

and a larger theory than morely commercial or municipal must be attained, the secure to man and to nations equitable matintuous, civil liberty, and to labor and the lanoring-man past rewards and their due elevation at the chief manices of power, wealth and utility to all wrates.

We claim for ourselves, then, and for all, the right of Labor to the respect and gratitude of mankind; the restoration of every natural and acquired right of man; the liberation of all the elements that constitute the civil state from the grasp alike of capital and centralization; and hold that, while land can be monopolized by either moser or percogative—or man, mind, labor or suffrage be easlayed, so institutions—liberal, municipal or commercial—can liberale or liberalize mankind; and that labor and eividing of power, moneyed or despotic, until the base-work of society is made to rest upon home and its sanctities—the elevation and security of labor, general education, and the essential equality of all men.

To accure there ends and arms we proclaim, that all men are created equal; that they are endewed by their Creator with certain inaliciable rights, among which are, the right to life, liberty, the elective franchise, and the fruits of that labor; to the use of such a portion of the Earth and other elements as are necessary to their subsistence and coeffort; to education and paternal protection from society, and that to reduce these principles to practice, laws should be enacted prohibiting monopolice of the soil and the estated from execution for debt; establishing free schools and laws lessening and limiting the public lands to settler in limited quantities; accuring exemptions, of the homestead from execution for debt; establishing free schools and laws lessening and limiting the compensation of the course three limiting the compensation of the surface occupations of life.

In the light of these principles and aims, and in deep veneration of his lofty and chivalrie endowments and sconfices in the cause of liberty and mankind, onc

GENTLEMEN I respectfully entreat you ito accept the warm expression of my cordinal thanks for your sympathy with the cause of my down-trodden, but not broken, naive and. Sorrowful as that past may be to which you allude and sorrowful as that past may be to which you allude GENTLEMEN: I respectfully entreat you its accept in warm expression of my cordial thanks for your sympathy with the cause of my down-trodden, but not broken, nature land. Sorrowich as that past may be to which you altide in your address, and unhappy as the present condition of my country may appear to be, I am a Christian, who is mose deepans of the justice and mercy of God, who knews that however unfavorable circumstances and the ways of Divine Providence for the welfare of humanity may some, that still there is good even in every misfortune. A mighty benefit results from the struggie of Hungary, greater perhaps in its momentary failure than it would have been in case; of a better fate. By victory we might have established the independence of our country, but the infortunes of Hungary serve as the means of a wider union among nations, and of giving a broader space to that spirit of brotherly love which promises the greatest benefit to the future of humanity. In our own land, for instance, there has been in some parts a low and opendent state is always the care of despotism; there have been mutual antipathies which despotism there have been mutual antipathies which have been country, which antipathies broke out at the very hour when I and my friends, but ing against the Austrian Government, had succeeded in replacing the common expressions by comean liberty. By our failure this antiquathy has been swept away, and unity of feeling, and of hos lifty to the common enemy, has succeeded it. I took opportunity from certain expressions in your address to mention these favords, and as I take your address of mention these favords, and as I take your address of these oppression which have the home of the favords, and as a facility to form the darket of the way and the re